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RICHARD A. BAKER

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11/24/2004

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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT
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EXAMINER

BRANCOLINI, JOHN R

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2153

DATE MAILED: 11/24/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/635,278	Applicant(s) BAKER, RICHARD A.	
	Examiner John R Brancolini	Art Unit 2153	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 September 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9, 11-23, 25-30, 32-46 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 16, 29, 46 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9, 11-15, 17-23, 25-28, 30 and 32-45 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 04 December 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

This action in response to amendment filed September 7, 2004.

Claims 1-46 are pending. Claims 10, 24 and 31 have been canceled; leaving claims 1-9, 11-23, 25-30 and 32-46 at issue for examination.

The final rejection sent June 28th, 2004 has been withdrawn, and all pending claims in the application are addressed in this non-final rejection. Withdrawal of finality necessitated by re-evaluation of the pending claims, as well as new art found and addressed in claim rejections below.

The indicated allowability of claims 3, 19 and 33 is withdrawn. Further review of the claims indicates a claim rejection under 35 USC 112, paragraph 1. This rejection is stated in detail below.

Also, the indicated allowability of claims 6, 8, 10-15, 23-28, 31, 36, 38, and 40-45 is withdrawn in view of the newly discovered reference to Johnson (US Patent 6788980, published September 7, 2004). Rejections based on the newly cited reference follow.

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on October 28, 2004 was filed after the mailing date of the Amendment after Final Rejection on September 7,

2004. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97.

Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 3, 19 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

Claim 3 states "a programming device operably connected to the communication network wherein the programming device is resident within the factory automation device;" (Claims 3, lines 3-4). Additionally, claims 19 and 33 share similar limitations. The specification supports a programming device operably connected to the network, as well as a factory automation device connected to the network, the two capable of communicating with each other via the network. However, the phrase "wherein the programming device is resident within the factory automation device" lacks written description support in the specification. It is not seen by the examiner where clear support is given in the specification which would enable one of ordinary skill in the art to make and/or use the invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-3, 5-9, 11-13, 17-20, 22-23, 25-26, 30, 32-33, 35-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Johnson (US Patent 6788980).

In regards to claim 1, Johnson discloses a system for programming an application program controlling a factory automation controller on a communication network, comprising:

- A programming device operably connected to the communication network (platform defining devices are present, which are programming devices operably connected to the network, col 7 line 61 – col 8 line 25, also figure 1 shows the overview of the network, complete with remote programming devices).
- A program package embedded in the programming device, the program package for creating and editing the application program (configuration software is present on the programming devices provides a means for forming data and methods for running the native control devices, col 8 lines 3-8).

- At least one web page resident on the programming device and operably connected to the program package, wherein the web page is accessible to a user using a web browser to edit the application program controlling the factory automation controller, and, an interface module for operably connecting the programming device to the communication network (each programming device has a web server for accessing graphical web pages for configuring the control system, col 7 line 66 – col 8 line 2, and figure 3 shows a client with a browser for viewing the web page, the programming device also has network support hardware, or an interface module for connecting to the network, col 7 lines 64-65).

In regards to claim 2, Johnson discloses the web browser is resident within the programming device (figure 3 shows a client with a browser for viewing the web page).

In regards to claim 3, Johnson discloses a system for programming an application program controlling a factory automation device on a communication network, comprising:

- a programming device operable connected to the communication network wherein the programming device is resident within the factory automation device (platform defining devices are present, which are programming devices operably connected to the network, col 7 line 61 – col 8 line 25, also figure 1 shows the overview of the network, complete with remote programming devices).

- a program package embedded in the programming device, the program package for creating and editing the application program (configuration software is present on the programming devices provides a means for forming data and methods for running the native control devices, col 8 lines 3-8).
- at least one web page resident on the programming device and operably connected to the program package, wherein the web page is accessible to a user using a web browser to edit the application program controlling the factory automation device (each programming device has a web server for serving graphical web pages for configuring the control system, col 7 line 66 – col 8 line 2, and figure 3 shows a client with a browser for viewing the web page).

In regards to claim 5, Johnson discloses the application program is converted by the program package and viewed on the web browser through either Java or HTML (the application program is run in a Java Virtual Machine, and the browser is capable of viewing graphical web pages, col 7 line 66 – col 8 line 2).

In regards to claim 6, Johnson discloses a system for programming an application program controlling a factory automation device on a communication network, comprising:

- a programming device operable connected to the communication network (platform defining devices are present, which are programming devices operably

connected to the network, col 7 line 61 – col 8 line 25, also figure 1 shows the overview of the network, complete with remote programming devices).

- a program package embedded in the programming device, the program package for creating and editing the application program wherein the program package further includes a symbol editor and a language editor and wherein all symbols are stored within the programming device, allowing any authorized device coupled to the communication network to edit the application program (configuration software is present on the programming devices provides a means for forming data and methods for running the native control devices, col 8 lines 3-8, the software containing an editor that allow via a browser a user to create and edit the configuration files via the web server, col 3 lines 52-60).
- at least one web page resident on the programming device and operably connected to the program package, wherein the web page is accessible to a user using a web browser to edit the application program controlling the factory automation device (each programming device has a web server for serving graphical web pages for configuring the control system, col 7 line 66 – col 8 line 2, and figure 3 shows a client with a browser for viewing the web page).

In regards to claim 7, Johnson discloses the factory automation device is a programmable logic controller (the system controls a factory manufacturing or automation, col 5 lines 3–15).

In regards to claim 8, Johnson discloses system for programming an application program controlling a factory automation controller on a communication network, comprising:

- a programming device operably connected to the communication network (platform defining devices are present, which are programming devices operably connected to the network, col 7 line 61 – col 8 line 25, also figure 1 shows the overview of the network, complete with remote programming devices).
- a program package embedded in the programming device, the program package for creating and editing the application program (configuration software is present on the programming devices provides a means for forming data and methods for running the native control devices, col 8 lines 3-8).
- at least one web page resident on the programming device and operably connected to the program package, wherein the web page is accessible to a user using a web browser to edit the application program controlling the factory automation controller, wherein the factory automation device controller is an output module (each programming device has a web server for serving graphical web pages for configuring the control system, col 7 line 66 – col 8 line 2, and figure 3 shows a client with a browser for viewing the web page, figure 3 shows various controlled devices the system can control, including a transmitter, or output device, along with a native control capable of outputting information).

In regards to claim 9, Johnson discloses the communication network is Ethernet (col 6 line 11-14).

In regards to claim 11, Johnson discloses the interface module includes:

- a real time operating system operating a central processing unit (the operating system runs the JVM and the CPU, which indicates it is a real-time operating system, col 7 lines 61-67, see also Abstract).
- a network interface for communicating with the communication network (col 7 lines 64-65).
- a driver for communicating with the programming device (the network support hardware includes a driver, Figure 4 shows a detailed view of the field device including other permanent code, which includes drivers)
- a protocol stack (the system utilizes the TCP/IP suite which includes a protocol stack used in messaging, col 7 lines 66-67).
- a client task for communicating with the protocol stack for initiating received requests (other devices can initiate a request to the server, col 8 lines 1-2)
- a server task for communicating with the protocol stack for responding to received requests (the server responds to the requests from the other devices by serving a web page, col 8 lines 1-2).
- a protocol task for communicating with the protocol stack for receiving and responding to protocol task requests (station management software is present

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which can receive requests from other devices and allow controlled devices to report on conditions, col 8 lines 14-19).

In regards to claim 12, Johnson discloses the communication network is a world-wide network known as the Internet using an Internet Protocol (IP) (col 6 lines 11-14 discuss the use of an IP based network, figure 2 shows use of the internet).

In regards to claim 13, Johnson discloses the interface module functions as a web site on the Internet, the interface module including a global IP address (the server hosts the web site using conventional means including utilizing a global IP address for access to the site from various locations on the network, col 6 lines 29-44, col 7 line 66 – col 8 line 2).

In regards to claim 17, Johnson discloses a system for programming an application program controlling a factory automation controller on a communication network, comprising:

- means for coupling the factory automation controller to the communication network (the automation controller is coupled to the network via a connecting apparatus, see figure 1 also col 6 lines 4-7).
- means for editing the application program resident in a programming device (configuration software is present on the programming devices provides a means

for forming data and methods for running the native control devices, col 8 lines 3-8).

- at least one Web page resident in the programming device, the Web page linked to the editing means resident in the programming device, wherein the Web page is accessible to a user using a web browser coupled to the communication network through the coupling means, and wherein the Web page allows the user to access the editing means to edit the application program controlling the factory automation controller (each programming device has a web server for serving graphical web pages for configuring the control system, col 7 line 66 – col 8 line 2, and figure 3 shows a client with a browser for viewing the web page) and wherein the coupling means includes an interface module, the interface module including:
 - a real time operating system operating a central processing unit (the operating system runs the JVM and the CPU, which indicates it is a real-time operating system, col 7 lines 61-67, see also Abstract).
 - a network interface for communicating; with the communication network (col 7 lines 64-65).
 - a driver for communicating with the programming device; a protocol stack (the network support hardware includes a driver, Figure 4 shows a detailed view of the field device including other permanent code, which includes drivers)

- o a client task for communicating with the protocol stack for initiating received requests (other devices can initiate a request to the server, col 8 lines 1-2)
- o a server task for communicating with the protocol stack for responding to received requests (the server responds to the requests from the other devices by serving a web page, col 8 lines 1-2).
- o a protocol task for communicating with the protocol stack for receiving and responding to protocol task requests (station management software is present which can receive requests from other devices and allow controlled devices to report on conditions, col 8 lines 14-19).

In regards to claim 18, Johnson discloses the web browser is resident within the programming device (figure 3 shows a client with a browser for viewing the web page).

In regards to claim 19, Johnson discloses a system for programming an application program controlling a factory automation device on a communication network, comprising:

- means for coupling the factory automation device to the communication network (the automation controller is coupled to the network via a connecting apparatus, see figure 1 also col 6 lines 4-7).
- means for editing the application program resident in a programming device (configuration software is present on the programming devices provides a means

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for forming data and methods for running the native control devices, col 8 lines 3-8).

- at least one Web page resident in the programming device, the Web page linked to the editing means resident in the programming device, wherein the Web page is accessible to a user using a web browser coupled to the communication network through the coupling means, and wherein the Web page allows the user to access the editing means to edit the application program controlling the factory automation device, wherein the programming device is resident within the factory automation device (each programming device has a web server for serving graphical web pages for configuring the control system, col 7 line 66 – col 8 line 2, and figure 3 shows a client with a browser for viewing the web page).

In regards to claim 20, Johnson discloses the communication network is Ethernet (col 6 line 11-14).

In regards to claim 22, Johnson discloses the editing means includes a program package whereby the application program is converted by the program package and viewed as either Java or HTML (the application program is run in a Java Virtual Machine, and the browser is capable of viewing graphical web pages, col 7 line 66 – col 8 line 2).

In regards to claim 23, Johnson discloses system for programming an application program controlling a factory automation device on a communication network, comprising:

- means for coupling the factory automation device to the communication network (the automation controller is coupled to the network via a connecting apparatus, see figure 1 also col 6 lines 4-7).
- means for editing the application program resident in a programming device (configuration software is present on the programming devices provides a means for forming data and methods for running the native control devices, col 8 lines 3-8).
- at least one Web page resident in the programming device, the Web page linked to the editing means resident in the programming device, wherein the Web page is accessible to a user using a web browser coupled to the communication network through the coupling means, and wherein the Web page allows the user to access the editing means to edit the application program controlling the factory automation device, wherein the program package further includes a symbol editor and a language editor wherein all symbols are stored within the programming device, allowing any authorized device coupled to the communication network to edit the application program (each programming device has a web server for serving graphical web pages for configuring the control system, col 7 line 66 – col 8 line 2, and figure 3 shows a client with a browser for viewing the web page).

In regards to claim 25, Johnson discloses the communication network is a world-wide network known as the Internet using an Internet Protocol (IP) (col 6 lines 11-14 discuss the use of an IP based network, figure 2 shows use of the internet).

In regards to claim 26, Johnson discloses the interface module functions as a web site on the Internet, the interface module including a global IP address (the server hosts the web site using conventional means including utilizing a global IP address for access to the site from various locations on the network, col 6 lines 29-44, col 7 line 66 – col 8 line 2).

In regards to claim 30, Johnson discloses a method of programming an application program for controlling a factory automation controller operably connected to a communication network, the method comprising the steps of:

- providing a programming device for accessing the application program (platform defining devices are present, which are programming devices operably connected to the network, col 7 line 61 – col 8 line 25, also figure 1 shows the overview of the network, complete with remote programming devices).
- viewing the application program using a web browser operably connected to the programming device (each programming device has a web server for serving graphical web pages for configuring the control system, col 7 line 66 – col 8 line 2, and figure 3 shows a client with a browser for viewing the web page).

- editing the application program via a program package resident in the programming devices (configuration software is present on the programming devices provides a means for forming data and methods for running the native control devices, col 8 lines 3-8).
- transferring the application program to the factory automation device (process control objects are transferred to the automation devices for implementing the control methods).

In regards to claim 32, Johnson discloses the web browser is resident within the programming device (figure 3 shows a client with a browser for viewing the web page).

In regards to claim 33, Johnson discloses a method of programming an application program for controlling a factory automation device operably connected to a communication network, the method comprising the steps of:

- providing a programming device for accessing the application program, wherein the programming device is resident within the factory automation device (platform defining devices are present, which are programming devices operably connected to the network, col 7 line 61 – col 8 line 25, also figure 1 shows the overview of the network, complete with remote programming devices).
- viewing the application program using a web browser operably connected to the programming device (each programming device has a web server for serving

graphical web pages for configuring the control system, col 7 line 66 – col 8 line 2, and figure 3 shows a client with a browser for viewing the web page).

- editing the application program via a program package resident in the programming device (configuration software is present on the programming devices provides a means for forming data and methods for running the native control devices, col 8 lines 3-8).

In regards to claim 35, Johnson discloses the application program is converted by the program package and viewed on the web browser through either Java or HTML (the application program is run in a Java Virtual Machine, and the browser is capable of viewing graphical web pages, col 7 line 66 – col 8 line 2).

In regards to claim 36, Johnson discloses method of programming an application program for controlling a factory automation device operably connected to a communication network, the method comprising the steps of:

- providing a programming device for accessing the application program (platform defining devices are present, which are programming devices operably connected to the network, col 7 line 61 – col 8 line 25, also figure 1 shows the overview of the network, complete with remote programming devices).
- viewing the application program using a web browser operably connected to the programming device (each programming device has a web server for serving

graphical web pages for configuring the control system, col 7 line 66 – col 8 line 2, and figure 3 shows a client with a browser for viewing the web page).

- editing the application program via a program package resident in the programming device wherein the program package further includes a symbol editor and a language editor and wherein all symbols are stored within the programming device, allowing any authorized device coupled to the communication network to edit the application program (configuration software is present on the programming devices provides a means for forming data and methods for running the native control devices, col 8 lines 3-8).

In regards to claim 37, Johnson discloses the factory automation device is a programmable logic controller (figure 3 shows various controlled devices the system can control, programmable controllers).

In regards to claim 38, Johnson discloses the factory automation device is an output module (figure 3 shows various controlled devices the system can control, including a transmitter, or output device, along with a native control capable of outputting information).

In regards to claim 39, Johnson discloses the communication network is Ethernet (col 6 line 11-14).

In regards to claim 40, Johnson discloses an interface module for operably connecting the programming device to the communication network (the network server has network support hardware, or an interface module for connecting to the network, col 7 lines 64-65).

In regards to claim 41, Johnson discloses the interface module includes:

- a real time operating system operating a central processing unit (the operating system runs the JVM and the CPU, which indicates it is a real-time operating system, col 7 lines 61-67, see also Abstract).
- a network interface for communicating with the communication network (col 7 lines 64-65).
- a driver for communicating with the programming device (the network support hardware includes a driver, Figure 4 shows a detailed view of the field device including other permanent code, which includes drivers)
- a protocol stack (the system utilizes the TCP/IP suite which includes a protocol stack used in messaging, col 7 lines 66-67).
- a client task for communicating with the protocol stack for initiating received requests (other devices can initiate a request to the server, col 8 lines 1-2)
- a server task for communicating with the protocol stack for responding to received requests (the server responds to the requests from the other devices by serving a web page, col 8 lines 1-2).

- a protocol task for communicating with the protocol stack for receiving and responding to protocol task requests (station management software is present which can receive requests from other devices and allow controlled devices to report on conditions, col 8 lines 14-19).

In regards to claim 42, Johnson discloses the communication network is a world-wide network known as the Internet using an Internet Protocol (IP) (col 6 lines 11-14 discuss the use of an IP based network, figure 2 shows use of the internet).

In regards to claim 43, Johnson discloses the interface module functions as a web site on the Internet, the interface module including a global IP address (the server hosts the web site using conventional means including utilizing a global IP address for access to the site from various locations on the network, col 6 lines 29-44, col 7 line 66 – col 8 line 2).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 4, 14-15, 21, 27-28, 34, 44-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Johnson in view of Saitoh et al (US Patent 6038486), hereinafter referred to as Saitoh.

In regards to claims 4, 21 and 34, Johnson discloses that files are transferable using TCP/IP instructions, but fails to directly disclose the system uses a standard File Transfer Protocol (FTP).

Saitoh discloses a system for remotely controlling a factory automation system, wherein an application program is transferred from a programming device to a controller via a standard FTP (col 3 lines 49-52). Saitoh teaches this feature is useful to allow programming of a factory control system from any location without requiring special software for file transfers (col 1 lines 25-28).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Johnson to utilize a standard file transfer protocol for the sending of data files as taught by Saitoh to increase the overall system usefulness by allowing the programming of a factory control system from any location without requiring special software for file transfers.

In regards to claims 14, 27 and 44, Johnson discloses the system utilizes a TCP stack for a protocol stack for queuing messages, but fails to directly disclose the server in turn using a HTTP task to deliver the hypertext documents.

Saitoh, however, discloses the server task uses an HTTP delivery program to send the hypertext, or HTML documents to the user (col 3 lines 45-52). Again, Saitoh

does this conversion at the server, converting the files from the initial format to one suitable to sending in HTTP, and then sending the hypertext document as a method of allowing the programming of a factory control system from any location without requiring special software for file transfers.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Johnson to utilize an HTTP task at the server to deliver the hypertext documents to a client as taught by Saitoh to increase the overall system usefulness by allowing the programming of a factory control system from any location without requiring special software for file transfers.

In regards to claims 15, 28, and 45, Johnson discloses parsing a request at the real-time operating system, but fails to disclose utilizing an HTTP task to accept the connection. In the above argument for claims 14, 27 and 44, Saitoh teaches the utilization of an HTTP task at the server.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 16, 29 and 46 are allowed.

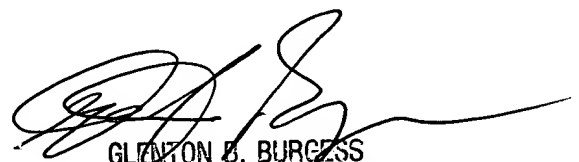
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John R Brancolini whose telephone number is (571) 272-3948. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th 7am-5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenton Burgess can be reached on (571) 272-3949. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


JRB


GLENTON B. BURGESS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100